de several ascensions and found a small last scene of action, and thousands of the gout from the city; so you may look mom report of another severe battle.

so Officer on the Skill of General McClellan.

LAUSANSE. Switzerland, May 27, 1862.

the henor of scading you enclosed the French
an article which I have thought it my duty

FD. LECOMTE.

on, at the same time, to correct the off-the labove.

Inly, the operations in which I have participated or always been conformable with the rules a rigorategy would have demanded; but war in such a y, extending over an immense extent of territery, of habitations, provisions and roads, presents cations which, added to the habits of self governalistic to emuch honored under the flag of the spublic, render the service of the staff very hat to officers recently arrived from European arrived to efficient service, some acts of disputations, and I confess not having been, in this remove privileged than the rest. the difficulties of the beginning, by God's help, the man gradually removed by me, mofor satisfaction soon became more and mereous, and it is altogether incorrect to say that I refoundly disgusted with the tactics of General lian. Without investigating the imprepriety of the side here of the word "tactics," to designate the natious of a commandor-in-che before the battle, say, to the contrary, that I left the siege of York-with perfect confidence in the ability of General lian to bring it, as well as the rest of the cample of the service of the cample of the service of the cample of the confidence of the service of the cample of the service of the cample of the confidence of the service of the cample of the confidence of the service of the cample of the service of the

THE VERY LATEST.

from the Peninsula.

Pure Milk. We are gratified that our fellow citizen, Mr. Joh Hildreth, after years of labor, succeeded in the last Legis-lature in procuring the passage of an act, which, although

not in all respects as severe and thorough as the facts in

the case would warrant, is nevertheless well calculated to be salutary. It looks in the right direction.

Milk is the subject which comes home to "the business and bosoms" of men, women and children. The immense francis and corruptions in this article have been the subject of fortile description and illustration. It is is he subject of fortile description and illustration. It is to be hoped that by this time distillery-fed cows have given place to the clean and elegant creatures of Westbury, and the other happy districts of Long faland which heroish honest milk from seber cows. For his disintermed pervices Mr. Hildreth deserves the thanks of all good citizens. The fellowing is an official copy of the man.

merish honest milk from seber cows. For his disintermented nervices Mr. Hildreth decorves the thanker all
good citizens. The fellowing is an official copy of the
merish that the services of the decorves the thanker all
good citizens. The fellowing is an official copy of the
merish the traffic in impure and un wholescome milk.
Passed April 2391862, three-fifths being present.
The people of the State of New York, represented in
Senate and Assembly, do ensat as follows:
Section 1. Any person er persons who shall sell er exchange, or expose for sale or exchange any impure, adulterated or unwholescome milk, shall be deemed gullty of
a misdemensor, and on conviction shall be pushabed by
a fine of not less than fifty dollars; and if the fine is net
past, shall be milt be paid.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall adulterate milk with the
view of offering the same for sale or exchange, or shall
beep cows for the production of milk for market, or fer
mise or exchange, in a crowded and unbealthy condition,
are feed the same on food that produces impure, discased or unwholescome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a
misdemeanor, and on conviction shall the pushed by a
fine of not less than fifty dollars; and if the fine is not
paid, shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days
in the penitentary or county isli, or unit said fine or
cost of suit shall be paid.

Sec. 3. Any person or persone who shall cagage is or
carry on the sale, archange or any traille in milk, shall
have the cans in which the milk is exposed for sale or
carelange, and the carriage or vehicle from which the
same is vended, conspicuously marked with his, her or
their narmes, also, indicating by said mark the locality
from whence said milk is obtained or produced, and for
creaty negicct of such marking the person or persons so
effending shall be subject to the ponaities expressed in
the foregoing sections of this act. But for every violation
of this act, by se marking said cans, carriage or vehicle as
to convey the idea that said milk is procured from a

STATE OF NEW YORK, CONTROL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

I have compared the preceding with the original law
mile in this office, and do certify that the same is a
sorrect transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said
strigmal. HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTHE 1020 New York RECIERT, Wincestree, Va., June 7, 1862. }
Will you do me the kindness, and the brave men under my command, to publish the following communication, bust received by me from Brigadier General Saxton past received by me from Brigadier General Saxton)
lately in command at Harper's Ferry? Lieutenant Colonel
Wm. B. Hayward, Major J. C. Laue and the line officers
of the regiment are indefatigable in their efforts to render
the regiment the first in the service. Very respectfulby, &c.,
THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Colonel.

by, &c., THOS. B. VAN BUREN, Colonel. Washington, D. C., June 6, 1862. Colonel.—It gives me much pleasure to bear winces to the excellent dissipline and thorough efficiency of the One Hundred and Second regiment. Always on the alert, and, although exposed for several days and nights to the rain, and called upon constantly for large details for latigue duty during our campaign at Harper's Ferry, they never failed to answer every call made upon them in the most satisfactory manner. I have the most entire confidence in their courage and efficiency.

R. SATTON, is ignificed Goueral Volunteers.

Col. Van Bignes, One Hundred and Second N. Y. S. V.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

THE WHOLE STORY TOLD

Breaking Up of the European Coalition.

The Spanish and English Commissioners Withdraw.

FRANCE GOES ON ALONE.

Earl Russell Endorses the Action of Sir C. Wyke.

The Expected Failure of the French Arms in Mexico,

the 22d inst., approving the conduct of Sir Charles Wyke in breaking up the conference, and putting an end

wyke in breaking up the conference, and putting an end to the joint action of the three Powers:—

Earl Russel. To Sir C. Wyke.

Formum Orica, May 22, 1803.

My Loan—Her Majesty's government have had under their consideration your despatch dated from Orizaba, the 11th of April, your former despatches relating to General Almonte, and especially the processorial of the conference held at Orizaba on the 9th of April.

Her Majesty's powerment ryard to finst that the hele of acreement leaveem the Ommitse over of Great Britain and Spain on the one hand, and of France on the other, was compilely winquished and that Admiral Juri in de la Graviers and M. Dubois de Saligan had decrement to march on Masico, this you and G.n.val Prin wer of ominin that there was no reach for refusing to mee the Masican Commissioner is the conference which had been fixed to meet at Orizaba on the 16th of Ap. ii.

The differences of opinion among the commissioners appear to have turned chiefly on two points. The first of these related to the protection given to General Almonte by the French army, and the demand of the Mexican government that he should be sent back to France. The second point of difference is thus stated by M. Dubois de Saligny, in the conference of the 9th of April:—

'M. de Saligny insists on this point, that it is impossible to desy that the real and principal object of the couvention was to obtain satisfaction for the outrages heaped on foreigners by the Mexican government, and to enforce its observance of treaties; that the temporizing and conciliatory system hitherto pursued was condemned by what was daily occurring, insamuch as the relay of extortion, tyanny and volence had been made doubly oppressive, and had rendered the situation of foreigners quite intolerable; that proofs of this were continually afferded by the complaints daily sent in to him; that the attitude of the called forces appeared to have

Sin C. Wyan to East Research (Received May 14.)

[Extract.]

ORDERMA, April H. 1862.

I take advantage of the departure of a French vesselof-war for St. Thomas to write to your lordship a Fortnight earlier than I should otherwise have been able to
do, as there is every possibility of her reaching that
place in time to catch the steamer leaving it for Southamenton on the 2-10 May.

place in time to catch the steamer leaving it for South-ampton on the 21 of May.

My last menth's correspondence will have informed you of the unfavorable turn things had taken in conse-quence of the French agents having extended their pro-tection to General Almonte, Fadre Miranta and other leading mus of the reactionary party, who have been benished from the country, and who now from the French camp maintain an active correspondence with Marquez, Cobos and other notorious chiefs of the armed bands at present in open rebellion against the govern-ment.

French camp maintain an active correspondence with Marquez, Cobos and other notorious chiefs of the armed bands at present in open rebellion against the government.

My despatches of the 27th, 29th and 30th ult., and of the 2d inst., together with their enclosures, treat so fully of this subject that I should not further have alluded to it had it not produced in its consequences so serious a result as to have completely frustrated the object which the three Powers had in view when they signed the convention of the 31st of October had.

By my correspondence with Admirral Jurien de la Graviere your lordship will have seen the just cause of complaint that Gen. Firm and myself had against our French colleagues, for their having acted thus independently and without even consulting us in a matter so nearly affecting our common interests, as that of introducing into the country, under their direct protection, a set of political exiles banished from it by the government of the republic with whem we had already treated, and were nbout again to negotiate for the adjustment of our differences with them.

Puring the time that General Prim and myself were using every effort to induce the Admiral and M. de Ballagny to retrieve so grave an arror, see received a despatch from the Masson government to the allied Commissioners, colleagen as either at once to send back Alment, Padre Miranda, and the either either the the delied Commissioners, colleagen as either at once to send back Alment, Padre Miranda, and the either either professioners of the Chiquiduite, as by relativistic from schene they cause, or to retire our forces again two to the french essay we sore ciclating the spirit of the professionary concention of the Soledad, and at the town time esting at magnet the powerments' legitimate conformer.

On the receipt of this letter we again wrote to our French colleagues, stating that hat how become absolutely secessary for them at once to join us in this town, for the purpose of holding a final conference to decide whether t

icol place on the occasion, for the due information of her Majesty's government in a matter of such paramount importance.

I will not attempt to analyze this protocol, which gives a faithful account of the events which have occurred leading to the present crists, as well, also, as of the several statements made with reference thereto by my colleagues and myself. I leave it for your lordship's careful percasi, as an accurate knowledge of its contents is essential to the proper clucidation of a question which is of so grave a nature as to require therough and searching tinguity into all its details.

The letter alluded to as being adressed by the French sgents to the Mexican government, and in which they state their reasons for breaking of their relations and commescing healilities, appeared to General Prim and onyself a very one sided and partial statement of their case, being made up of assertions which, as far as we are aware of, are not borne out by the facts; for eacher I sided the French Minister, in pusherday's conference, to inform me what were the acts of oppression prepriated upgains his constrained in the season of the Soledad, he replied that that seas a matter sione concernion his come government, to which he should report them.

If harsher measures have really been adopted towards the French in Mexico than towards other foreigners, it arises, doubtless, from the hostile attitude assumed by the French agents, and the troops under their command. As far as the lengths have concerned, I have only lately heard of one well-founded grievance of which they had to complain—namely, their being subjected to the payment of a tax of two per cent on capital; and this has been suspended, as I have already stated, in consequence of my remonstrances to the government against such a measure.

The wording of the convention of Occaber 31 last, the

reason to hope that every satisfaction intended by the convention of Lundon would be obtained by pacific means, when the packet for the month of February arrived, bringing General Amonte and some other extien, and casting the apple of discord before the conference. In a visit made to his faxellency by General Amonte the latter and declared to him frankly that he had counted on the influence of the three Powers to change the established government of Maxico into a monarchy, and to pince the crown on the head of the Archdele Maximilian of Austria; that he thought this project would be well received in Maxico, and perhaps realized before two months were over.

Commodore Dunlop observes that a few days afterwards M. Almonte made the namededaration to him. His Excellency the Jonn of Reus had answered Gen. Almonte that he was of an opinion diametrically opposite, and that he mast not count on the support of Spain; that Maxico, constituted as a republic for forty years, must necessarily be anti-monarchical, and would never accept new institutions with which it was unacquainted, and which were contrary to those which it had acapted, and under which it had existed so long.

On the observation of Gen. Almonte that he felt sure of the support of the French arms, his Excellency answered that he would regret if the French government were to follow in Mexico a policy which would be in opposition to the policy always great, just and generous of the Emperor; that in the event, far from probable, but still possible, of a check sustained by the French forces engaged in such an undertaking, his Excellency would feel as much pain as if a great mistorane were to fall en his own country or on bimself; that, lastly, he conjured General Almonte to to go forward, for if he went alone, exiled as he was by a decree, just or unjust, he was going to described in a fall en his facility of the results of the good policy followed up to this day by the Commissioners.

Booth, however, the arrival of more French troops was moven at Orizaba and a trace of hopes that every satisfaction intended by the convenient of the book would not obtained by positive reveal, hingsing intener Alternative and some other which the part of the property in the property of part of the property of the property in the property of part of the property of the propert

and with guerilias; he told them painly that those guerilias had only to go speedily into Moxico and constitute themselves into a government, and that then the total themselves into a government and that then the would be treated with; that would have been easy for them, since all the forces of Precident Juarez were them on the coast of Vera Cruz.

Admiral Jurion thinks that the persons really deserving any sympathy are those who, without beinging to the old division of gentreme parties, without being in arms, can be found everywhere in the capital, in the towns, in the country districts, grouning under oppression, not daring to breathe, but sincerely desiring order and tranquillity; this party, which desires our suppert, we shall find everywhere the day that it is at theirly to declare its true feelings. The government of the Fanperor, well informed on this point, wishes, in consequence, to march on Mexico, and such is the determination of the French Commissioner.

M. de Saligny says that his countrymen grean also under this oppression, and that he has received several potitions requesting the speedy march of the French trops upon Mexico, which they consider to be their only means of safety, and the only remedy for the evils from which they suffer, and to prevent the accomplishment of their ruin.

Commosure Dunlop thinks that the French residing at Mexico would see with great displeasure the march of the French army upon the capital.

Sir Charles Wyke thinks that amongst the persons who direct the affairs of the government of the Mexican republic there are distinguished members of the true

Zaragoza.

This proces serbal has been read in the presence of their Excellencies Sir Charles Leunox Wyke, the Couns de Reus, Admiral Jurien and Commodore Dunlep (the Count de Saiguy being absent in consequence of indisposition), and they have found it correct and approved it.

JUAN ANTO LOPEZ DE CHALLES,

Secretary of the Mission of Her Catholic Majesty.

Count A. DE LA LONDE,

Secretary of the Legation of France.

JOHN WALSHAM,

Acting Secretary of Her Majesty's Legation.

ORDERARA, April 11, 1862.

Acting Secretary of Her Majesty's Lagation.

ORDARA, April 11, 1862.

SIR C. WYKE TO RARL RUSSKI.L.

ORDARA, April 12, 1862.

My Lorn—Convinced of the necessity of premptly conveying to your lordship the fullest and most detailed information relative to the events now passing in Mexico. I have deemed it advisable to send home, as bearer of these despatches, Mr. Horace Johnston, Second Paid Attache of her Majesty's Mission, who is ready to effer any explanations that may be required with reference to these matters.

From the turn affairs have now taken here, things revert to the state they were in before the intervention was undertaken, when I was desired by your lordship to leave Mexico with all the members of her Majesty's legation, in order to join the admiral at the Island of Jamaica.

Suffering severely as I now am from liver complaint, I could neither go there nor to Bermuds, where that officer now is, and I shall therefore proceed to the cooler climate of New York, where I can receive any enter from your lordship in ten days, and am at the same time within say distance for communicating with the admiral.

Under existing circumstances I cannot of course go up

C. LENNOX WYKE. MY LORD—I have just received a communication from General Doblade, ofering to come down here and sign a convention with me for the settlement of the Rritish deliver.

My Lors—I have just received a communication from General Doblade, ofering to come down here and sign a convention with me for the settlement of the British claims.

A similar communication has been also addressed by that Manuter to General Prim.

We have both individually accepted the proposal made to us, and expect Gen. Doblado down here on the 17th. The French begin their forward and issuite movement on Mexico about the 23d, carrying with them General Almonte, Padre Miranda, and the other persons banished by the government with which they had originally intended to treat at the same time as curseives.

Whether I succeed in signing a treaty with General Doblade or not, I still am inclined to proceed to New York, there to await turther orders from your fordship, as, if I were to go up to Marios at present I abound be expected to suspicion on the part of the French, and probably assumed by their agents here of encouraging and aiding the Mariosa government to oppose a rematance to plans which they know I disapprove of.

General Prim, for similar reasons, will proceed to the Havans, there to await the further fautrenties of his government.

The English residents in Mexico wid, in the event of my temporary absence, always receive due protection from Mr. Consul Glennie, who has, during the last three menths, performed that duty to the entire astignation of all his counterpress. I have, dec., C. LENNOX WYKE.

Interesting Views of the Emperer Rapoleon and the Empress on the Mexican Question.

[Translated from the Paris correspondence of the Madrid Epoca of May 18, for the Naw York Hexano.]

By the time that this letter reaches you you will already have received the important despatches on the Maxican question, of which Mr. Cipriano del Maso is the bearer for your government.

When ready to leave Faris Mr. Mago received a letter from M. Thouyenel inviting him to call at the Tulieries the next day, at ten o'clock in the morning, at which time and place the Emperor wholed to see him. During this interview Napoleon and that nothing had been more pleasing to him than to see Spalin and France act together in America, where their in-

THE SPANISH GENERAL PRIM.

Island-Trial of the Union Repeating Gun-The Spanish General Delighted

tions, in General Prim's opinion, was perfe of the rebels was, he thought, only the work of a very few days at furthest.

Captain Chauncey remarked, that of course it was not to be expected that our soldiers could be as perfect as

teiligent shrug, replied.—"I do not care if you believe or not; I tell you I have seen thirty thousand of your men in review, and they are as perfect as

Captain Chausery stated that the opportunities to see General Milans answered that he did not care for show He had walked about from man to man, and found they not only understood how to use the arms in their hands, but that their intelligence and courage were of the high-est order. Such soldiers would suffer no defeat of any

consequence.

After having some refreshments under a pretty little tent, General Prim and suite, about half-past four, took their departure for the Spanish frigate in walting to earry them back to their native soil. Before parting carry them back to their native soil. Before parting Captain Chauncey shook General Prim warmly by the hand, and expressed in suitable language the high gratification he felt in meeting se distinguished a captain General Prim replied that his pleasure at finding so many friends is America was unbounded, and that he should ever gratefully remember the kindness and hospitality of the American republic Captain Chauncey said the whole country (America) was the friend of General Prim; at which advoit piece of complimenting the Spanish General smiled very good naturedly, at the same time grasping Captain Chauncey's hand with the utmost warmth, and bidding him a final adien.

The General and party then entered their dreve to the steamer, where they embarked and pre-ceeded to the San Juan de Ulloa, which was anchored in the stream epposite Quarantine. On arriving on board the Spanish steamer, the General took a final leave of his friends. When the San Juan de Ulloa got under way the friends. When the San Juan de Ullon got under way the company on the tug gave three hearty cheers, to which General Prim's little son replied by waving the Stars and Stripes over the side of the San Juan de Ullon. The General purchased a fine American horse, which he has taken out with him. Having admired our American horses in General McClellan's eavairy, he could not leave our shores without buying one. The Countean de

horses in General McClellan's esvairy, he could not leave our shores without buying one. The Countess de Reus was very much pleased with her visit to our shores. She particularly admired our harbor, and expressed herself highly gratified with all she saw.

As the Union repeating gun has been used in General McClellan's division for some time, we are not allowed to give a description of its peculiar construction; but from what we saw of it yeaterday, as well as the decidedly inversable opinious which the intelligent gentlemen who witnessed it expressed. Its must say that it is a very ingenious gun. Its great beauty is in the fact that it can be made to do as much executions with more deadly effect, as an entire regiment, and has already preved of great service in repelling charges of the enemy. It fired on Saturday as the rate of one hundred and twenty shots per minute, striking the target every time; but we were assured by the inventor, Mr. Edward Nugent, of No. 16 Water street, Brooklyn, and Majer Rowland, of the Berdan Riflee, who saw it used in the army, that it will fire two hundred shots per minute without the nightest danger of bursting. The Major worked it yesterday, and gave very satisfactory evidence of his skill as a markeman. The calibre of the gun is fitly eight; but it can be increased to one hundred and twenty, which would enable about a pound ball to be used. Altogether the gun! is one of the most inganious and useful weapons we have ever seen.

The Rebel Gunboat Sumter at Cairca Cairco, June II, 1862. The rebei gunbeat Sumter arrived to night. She was contacterably shattered in the late fight before Memuhia She will be repaired inthediately.